





## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

M. J. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE, MO.: My sheep have been doing very poorly this winter. Many have died. The ticks have been very bad among them. Now something new has broken out among them. Three or four have commenced swelling up on the under-jaw, one is swelled very bad indeed; also is swelled some on the side of the head. They eat well but seem stupid. Have about 125 head. Please tell me what is the matter and what I had better do, if it is not too much trouble to you. Yours truly,

F. B. S.: DEAR SIR—Your favor is received. I cannot tell what ails your sheep, but suppose they are common, coarse Missouri scrubs, and have been badly summered, kept too much on a small pasture short of feed, and poor water, and were in bad health in the fall, and have not had grain enough through the winter, and but poor hay. Most sheep that are in bad condition at any time are got so by bad keep. Of my 2,500 head on my farm there is not one tick to the sheep. On an average nearly all of them are fat and in perfect health. I summer well and feed 2 1/2 bushels of corn to the head, with all the good hay they can eat and keep salt before them at all times. Would help if I could, but cannot tell what to do unless I could see the sheep and their surroundings. They need a change of ground.

G. B. BOTHWELL.

### Dogs by Law.

We are in favor of the dog but we love the sheep too; "how happy could we be with either were 'tother dear charmer away." The sheep is a matter of dollars and cents "that touches our pockets." A dog is man's nearest, and in some cases, his best friend—which "touches" our affections.

Now our affections are one thing, and our purses another. Shall it be one or the other, or both? That we cannot have both is as evident as the nose on one's face.

One man has a thousand sheep, his neighbors a hundred dogs; the one produces an annual return which is found on the assessor's book and the farmer's annual revenue, the other neither. Choose ye whom ye shall serve. The Mexico, Mo. *Intelligencer* has this to say: "The slaughter of dogs in the city by poison is unprecedented. It is barely possible that this matter may be carried too far. It is best that the poisoners be on the alert. If the dogs killed were sheep-killers, the work of the slayers would be laudable, but such is not the case, and the law may yet be invoked against those who have mistaken their mission."

Now the RURAL WORLD has this to submit: Sheep, breeding sheep kill no dogs. Dogs, breeding dogs, kill sheep. We are for the sheep all the time, because they are a great outcome to that industry and none to the other. A man must keep a dog and breed dogs, at least put him on the same footing as the man that keeps sheep. Make him pay the assessor, and then make the law so as to enable the officer to collect damages from the dog-keepers in the neighborhood.

Witness the following clipped from the same *Intelligencer* as our reason why: "Escue Bartlett had twelve head of sheep killed by dogs on Tuesday night of last week, among the number a fine imported Cotswold buck, recently purchased from R. C. Pew?"

### Why Can't Bro. Barlow Raise Lambs?

I have up to this time been an admirer of Merino sheep, but my faith in them is beginning to waver. From my experience with them I do not think that they are so prolific, or such good mothers, as are the Cotswolds or their crosses upon the native sheep. I have neighbors who raise grade Cotswolds and natives who beat me all to pieces raising lambs. They have them come early, in fact, any time, as the bucks always run with the flock. Yet the majority of the ewes have twins and seldom lose any, while from my grade Merinos I am generally unable to save more than one-third of all that are born, owing to the lambs not having strength enough to stand up and suck.

You will no doubt say I have not fed my ewes sufficiently well. That may be possible, but I know that I give my sheep more care and attention than any other flock-owner in this district, and they also get a greater variety of feed. I can only attribute my want of success in raising lambs to the want of roots, or winter pasture, or the poor breeding qualities of my ewes.

I should hate to give up my grade Merinos, as they are good wool producers, are of good form and hardy, but wool alone will not pay me for the feed and care that I give them. If I cannot raise a reasonable crop of lambs I shall be strongly tempted to try another breed.

It will not do to say that I should feed the ewes roots or have a winter pasture, as the Cotswold grades kept by my neighbors get neither, yet are twice as prolific as mine, and seem to be better mothers. At the same time the Cotswolds are said to be tender, and require greater care than most other breeds.

If the fault is in my management and not in the nature of the ewes, I know that you with your knowledge and experience will be well able to set me straight.

I have no doubt you are aware that it is a perfect horror during yearning time to find that every time you go to look at your flock either a lamb lying dead or one unable to stand and suck; then have to hold the ewe and try to make it do so, then have to fool around with a milk bottle a day or two, and after all this find it dead as the result of your trouble and anxiety, and so on with variations, day after day. If I had not already lost most of my hair, you bet I should lose it now. I expect the best specific for this trouble would be not to keep sheep. What say you?

J. G. B.

Cadet, Mo.

REMARKS:—Will not some one tell J. G. B. why he has such a time year

after year at lambing time. He is well known to sheep men who read the RURAL WORLD, and feels that he is in the house of his friends and needs a talking to. He has been fussing and fussing every winter while the lambs are coming, and now falls out with Merino sheep in particular. Hitherto he has blamed himself far more than anything else. Speak to him kindly, for he may show temper if aggravated. R. M. B.

### Grubs in the Head.

BY B. H. ALLBEE.

I noticed a communication in the RURAL WORLD of March 22, relating to the grubs in a sheep's head. I have a few words concerning that point which it might be well to make public.

The grub in a sheep's head is the larva of the *Oestrus ovis*, or sheep gad-fly. The head and corset of this insect taken together, are as long as the body; and that is composed of five rings, tiger-colored on the back, with some small points, and larger patches of deep brown color. The belly is of the same color, but has only one large circular spot on the center of each ring. The length of the wings is nearly equal to that of the body, which they almost entirely cover.

The larva, when about half grown, is white except two brown spots near the tail. When full-sized, the rings, and particularly those near the tail, are dark brown. Each ring has darker spots and below them are others. The belly of a full-grown larva is covered with small red spines, between the rings, the points of which turn back. The fly deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, where they are immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture. The larva or young grubs crawl up the nose, finding their way to the sinuses, where by means of the hooks which grow from the sides of their mouth, fix themselves to the membrane lining those cavities, and there remain till the following year. The eggs are laid in July and August, and the larva remain in the head till the following spring, abandoning it only when warm weather advances. It crawls down the nose producing great excitement and irritation, drops to the ground, burrows up, forms into a chrysalis and in due time comes forth a perfect fly.

What is especially curious about this fly is the fact that it has no mouth. It lives only long enough to lay its eggs, then dies.

The larva of the horse-fly live in a horse's stomach, that of the cattle-fly in the cattle's back; in like manner, the young of the sheep-fly live in a sheep's head. Has anyone ever advanced the idea that the grubs in a cow's back caused her death? If so, methinks they are a little longed to scorn. It is my firm belief there would be just as much sense in such an idea, as in the one that grubs in sheep's head caused its death, when they really had no more to do with it than the anvil, on which a horse-shoe is made, has to do with the death of the horse.

We quote from "Youatt on the Sheep," page 368. "It is incompatible with that wisdom and goodness that are more and more evident in proportion as the phenomena of nature are closely examined, that the destined residence of the oestrus ovis should be productive of continued inconvenience or disease. If a sheep dies in the spring of the year with one or another set of symptoms, the popular belief generally traces the malady to grubs. It is the convenient name which covers all the unknown fatal maladies of that season. It is the duty of every intelligent farmer to give this matter careful and thoughtful study. When you examine a sheep's head, dissect it carefully, don't go at it with an axe as you would split wood.

In the meantime try no such cruel remedies as turpentine or tobacco.

Granted that the grubs do cause some slight inflammation, and of course they do, how very painful it must be to inject turpentine into their nose, or choke them with tobacco; and it will do no good, as arsenic, or sulphuric acid will not kill them. By far the better way is to let nature take her own course, and not dose with quack nostrums, that do more harm than good.

### Pleuro-Pneumonia in Sheep.

Pleuro-pneumonia of a non-contagious, though fatal character, has recently appeared in a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. G. White, of Windsor, England. It appears that on September 25th last Mr. White purchased two lots of lambs at Werthwell fair. In one lot there were 130, and in the other 100. After purchasing all were mixed together and conveyed to their destination by train. On arriving at Mr. White's farm they were given a run at grass, with dry food, and on the following day they were turned on rape, receiving at the same time a liberal amount of cake, chaff, etc. A few days later two of the 130 were found to be ailing, and soon succumbed to acute disease of the chest. Since that time between thirty and forty have died, and nearly all that remain of the larger lot are suffering from the malady. It is stated that twenty of the diseased lambs were placed in an orchard with two others of Mr. White's home flock, both of which soon sickened and died, and it is believed that the latter were infected by the former. Its non-contagious nature, however, is pretty clearly shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the two lots were pastured together, and other-wise treated in every respect the same, the lot of 100 continued to thrive and were disposed of in good condition after cohabiting with the sick animals for from ten to fourteen days.

As Mr. White's sheep, other than those recently purchased, were receiving the same food as the 230 referred to, there does not appear to be any reason to regard the disease as having a dietetic origin. The first indication of sickness is marked by dullness and depression. The stricken beasts separate themselves from the flock, and seek shelter and warmth. Food is early refused, the ears are pendulous, the back arched, the head droops, the bowels are constipated, and the belly becomes tacked up. These symptoms are soon followed by others denoting pulmonary derangement. A profuse discharge of a mucous or mucopurulent character issues from the nose and eyes, the breathing becomes quick and panting, and later on extremely labored. Simultaneously there is a frequent and painful cough, with soreness of the walls of the chest and liquid evacuations from the bowels. Great emaciation and extreme

prostration result in an inability to stand, and then death quickly ensues from asphyxia or suffocation.

The changes revealed by post-mortem examination refer to the sac of the heart, the lungs, and the pleura. The heart sac is thickened, and in many cases adherent to the outer surface of the heart. The cavity of the chest contains a watery or milky fluid, which during life compressed and disabled the lungs. The lining membrane of the chest is variously altered by inflammatory action, and the lungs are extensively consolidated, and in many instances beset with abscesses of considerable size.

### Care of Puppies.

If we must have and will keep dogs we do well to handle them well and treat them properly. To many, a dog is a dog and it is "dog gone" treatment he gets anyhow. But to our point.

The best thing for suckling puppies (says "Rallywood," in *Forest and Stream*) is to give the mother a teaspoon of flowers of sulphur every day, or if you have a puppy and see by his coat or appetite, or by rattling in his intestines that he is out of condition, give him half a teaspoon of sulphur every day for a week or ten days. After he is three months old a full teaspoon is not too much. Indeed, flowers of sulphur is the best dog physic in the world. It acts like a charm on skin, bowels and liver and cleanses him of all intestinal parasites. I have given it in tablespoonful doses with the happiest effect. Put it in the feed always. For a young puppy there is no better food than corn bread, well cooked and made soft and palatable with chicken soup or stewed chicken gravy. Egg bread, well buttered, makes a good breakfast; and it looks to me as if oatmeal was much more suitable for puppies than for people; but I have never tasted it or given it to a puppy. Any milk, except mother's milk, is always bad for young puppies, in my opinion, and so is fried meat or fried gravy of every sort. To thrive well they should be fed five or six times a day. The following is a sure remedy for mange:—Equal measures of train oil (and it must be train oil) and spirits of turpentine, flowers of sulphur enough to make a paste and three or four tablespoonfuls of fine table salt. Wash the dog off and apply this mixture thoroughly. Three applications will cure the worst case of mange any dog ever had. This I know. I could do nothing with distemper till a gentleman, who used to raise dogs fifty years ago, told me of turpentine mineral and an old Scotchman told him. Give three grains of turpentine mineral at a dose and give a dose every day for three days in succession. I have never known it to fail and Youatt's prescriptions never saved the first dog for me.

English sheep breeders recommend salt for liver rot in sheep. The *Mark Lane Express* says that two methods of administering the salt present themselves; one of these is to give it with chaff or cut hay and straw, or their food, in a trough; another is to drench them with brine of a proper strength. Most men will be disposed to give preference to the former mode of effecting the cure.

A FEUD is brewing between the cattle and sheep men in New Mexico and unless their differences can be reconciled much trouble and even bloodshed may be looked for. It is well known that cattle will not graze on sheep lands, and as the flocks of sheep and herds of cattle increase, and the range becomes narrowed down, there must be a serious clashing of interests, and unless some arrangement is made in which they can control separate territory, constant and serious disputes are to be feared. A dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., dated March 23d, says that trouble between cattle and sheep men of the American Valley is already becoming alarming. Monday a cowboy, Nelson Curtis, in the employ of a large stockman named Patton and partner of Senator John Logan, while in camp alone, is said to have been foully murdered by two Mexican sheep herders. Cattle men offer \$500 reward for the capture of the murderers.

## The Apiary.

My First Experience in Housing Bees During Winter.

COL. COLMAN: I have read, also heard about housing bees during winter in a warm room or cellar, and the same to be darkened, and leave them there until warm weather, being careful not to move them to their quarters too early for fear of too severe a spring dwindling.

Now, last December, my bees were taken and put into a good, warm room, and the entrance of the hive closed up, and the room darkened as dark as we could make with heavy curtains, and the bees left in that way until the 7th of April, when they were then moved to their summer quarters. The hive and room had a terrible smell like that of a bee-house, but worse than I had ever noticed. And when I cleaned out my hives I found that I can take the bees out with very little trouble, although I have not used movable frames. Now I have nine stands in very good condition, plenty of supplies notwithstanding the loss, and three more only in moderate strength. But now what I wish to know is, is it best to leave the hive open so the bees can come out into the room during warm days of winter, or close them up in the hive all that time; and also, ought they to be watered or not?

I hope some bee-men will give us their opinion on this subject.

I remain yours truly,

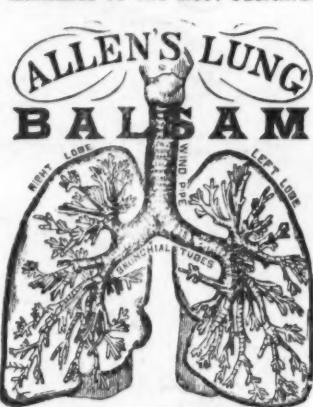
W. B. WRIGHT.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 9th, 1883.

Intermittent fever or fever and ague is a common and sometimes fatal complaint on bottom lands, and we strongly advise to those living in such localities Home Sanative Cordial.

An invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease, in all its forms is used internally and externally, test its virtues.

STRICTLY PURE.  
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



Consumption, COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, And other Throat and Lung Affections.

It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

Caution.—Call for Allen's Lung Balm, and shun the use of all remedies without merit.

As an Expectant it has no Equal.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY.—TO HAVE IS—

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

It brings Speedy Relief in all cases of Sprains and Bruises.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifling with the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting, perhaps, from a trifling and unimportant exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral has well proved its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.—"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctor gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER, Rockingham, N. H., July 16, 1882."

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."—A. J. CRANE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. W. R. FOSTER & SON, South St. Louis, Mo."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

THE PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

A beneficial dressing preferred to similar articles because of its purity and rich perfume. It keeps the hair soft and healthy, and prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

THE FLORESTON COLOGNE.

Extracts the finest flowers in richness. Delicately perfumed. No odor like the others. It is a very valuable article for the toilet. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

Russian White Oats.

The best for grain or cutting green, \$1.00 per bushel.

MICHEL PLANT AND SEED CO., 107 N. 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that Infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and itching, improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip will be required for a flock of 100 sheep. Circulars sent post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINGBROOK & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

\$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—50 best selling agents in the world; sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home, mostly sent out free. Address Tuck & Co., Augusta, Me.

## COW PEAS

Clay, Black and Whippoorwill Stock Peas.

FOR SALE AT TRADE PRICES.

CHAS. E. PRUNTY, No. 7 South Main Street, SAINT LOUIS CITY.

Osage Orange Hedge Seed at Sacrifice.

Potato Bug Poison. LONDON PURPLE. Potato Bug Poison.

As if the nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO. (Limited), P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water St., New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

I have a good supply of Early Amber, Early Orange, Kansas Orange, Link's Hybrid and Honduras.

Will sell at low prices. MRS. D. HEDGES, 121 St. Louis Ave.

Northern Sugar Cane Manual.

By PROF. WEBER & SCOVILL, Of Champaign, Ill. Sent free on application to GEO. S. SQUIER, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gregg Raspberry Tips.

The best of the Black Caps \$10 per 1,000, packed and delivered on cars or boat in Alton.

E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Ill.

"EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED" FROM TEXAS.

I have for sale a large lot of the above seed of my own raising, carefully selected and pure. Price, delivered on cars here, in quantities not less than 50 pounds, 8 cents a pound. Liberal discount on orders of 250 pounds and over.

Lagrange, Fayette Co., Texas.

CANE SEED.

Plants of Best Quality.

Warranted true to name. Lowest prices and large assortment of old and new varieties, free by mail. Special attention called to

PROMISING NOVELTIES.

Send for price list. Address BUSH, SON & MEISNER, Bushburg, Jefferson Co., Mo.

THE BAYLES

SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

Make a Specialty of Growing Apple, Peach, Pear, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES, Also Everblooming & H. P. Roses, And furnishing Nurserymen and Dealers at Lowest Rates. Correspondence solicited.

S. M. BAYLES, South St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale.

10,000 Grape Plants, from 1 to 2 years old. Ives Seedling, Elmira and Concord; also Wine Vineyard Seedling, Ives Seedling and Concord and Grape and Apple Brandy. All pure. Warranted by JOHN T. WALTER, Baden, Mo.

Cane Seed—Early Kansas Red.

The earliest cane grown—two to three weeks earlier than Early Amber; not injured by drought; quantity and quality of syrup equal to any variety. No suckers. Yields from 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Especially recommended for northern and western cane growers, and for stock. Terms—4 lbs by mail \$1.00, post-paid; 5 cents per lb. by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Order only. Address W. R. FOSTER & SON, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas.

SEEDS!

FARMERS' GARDENERS' NURSEYMEN

It pays to have good tools and seeds. It pays to buy of a reliable house. It will pay you to send for our illustrated Catalogue.

WE ARE THE SOLE WESTERN AGENTS.

WE WARRANT everything as represented.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Fullly Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

CHICAGO, ILL. Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES.

The only establishment making a SPECIALTY of ROSES of all kinds. 60 LARGE HOUSES of ROSES of all kinds, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 5,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 10,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 20,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 5,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 10,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 20,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 5,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 10,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 20,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 5,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 10,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 20,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 5,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 10,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 20,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 50,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 100,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 200,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 500,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express, postpaid, for \$1.00. 2,000,000,000,000,000,000 small ones, sent by express







# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

## THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

### BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 606 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Advertisements will and the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEXT Monday, 7th May, James H. Kissinger's sheep sale, at Carrollton, Mo., will take place. They consist of Shropshire-downs, Southdowns and Cotswolds; are all imported or bred from imported stock.

A NEW seedling potato is announced in our advertising columns by E. B. Rains and of Gadsden, Tenn. The gentlemen are reported to us by commission men of St. Louis as of high character and perfectly reliable.

We have the Hand Book of Tennessee from A. J. McWhirter, Commissioner of Mines and Immigration, in which is embraced the Geography, Topography, Geology, &c., &c., of that interesting State. It is an interesting little book for all who care to know what that State is composed of or what its prospective outcome is likely to be.

We have from Prof. C. V. Riley, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 1, being Reports of Experiments chiefly with kerosene upon the insects injuriously affecting the orange tree and the cotton plant; and Bulletin No. 2, being Reports of Observations on the Rocky Mountain Locust and the Chinch Bug during the year 1882, both of which should be in the hands of our readers, particularly the latter, on the Chinch Bug and the Locust.

The summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park has already been arranged, and the programme issued. The meeting will commence on Saturday, 14th of July, and with the exception of Sunday, continue thereafter until the evening of the following Saturday. The premiums offered amount to \$60,000, and are of interest to all trotting horse men. On Thursday, for instance, \$10,000 are offered in the 2:14; 2:27 and special classes, and the like programme runs throughout the week.

ALTHOUGH the season is universally late and cool, yet the prospects are good for fair crops the coming harvest. It is true in some sections the wheat has been damaged considerably by the winter, as is always the case, but there is a prospect for a full average wheat crop. The grass crop is looking as well as could be expected. There has been a large sowing of oats, which have come up well. Corn that has been planted has suffered most by the cool weather, and some replanting will have to be done. There will be a large planting of corn this spring. Gardens are backward. Apple trees are full of bloom. About half of the peaches have shown a fair degree of bloom—but peach trees generally are looking bad, from some cause—perhaps from the severe cold of two years ago the past winter. Upon the whole there is every reason for rejoicing that the prospects are as favorable to the agriculturist as they now appear to be.

#### KANSAS STATE FAIR.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 1.—There was a full meeting of the board of directors of the State Fair association to-night, when it was decided to offer \$30,000 in premiums, and to add \$10,000 for the speed ring. The prospects for a fine fair are first class. D. H. Valentine of Clan Centre was elected a director.

#### COMPLIMENTARY.

The Lampasas (Texas) Daily Globe makes the following editorial reference to a recent issue of this paper:

"The issue of Colman's RURAL WORLD of the 19th inst. has a valuable report of this country, with a description and map of our city, that is as accurate as could have been prepared. The population is estimated to be about 3,000 at this time, while it was only 2,000 when the compilation of this edition was made. Mr. H. M. Hook, the compiler and editor of this valuable work, has the thanks of our citizens for the creditable performance of his task. Our citizens should procure copies of this edition and mail to their friends abroad, that they can see what our city and county is."

#### HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

The Whitman Agricultural Co. of this city have again made another step to the front, by adding to their already long list of agricultural implements the Seeley Patent Perpetual Hay and Cotton Press, which they are now manufacturing and offering to their patrons as the best portable Hay Press manufactured.

They take pride in referring to the many medals awarded to the Press by the Eastern State Fair associations, and they feel confident that similar triumphs await it in the West.

As a proof that they are not alone in appreciating the merits of the Press, they state that on Tuesday, the first of May, they sold three of the presses to be shipped to New Orleans, and two presses to Texas.

All interested in such machines should write to the Whitman Agricultural Co. of St. Louis for a descriptive circular, which is distributed free.

#### Notes-Correspondence.

A subscriber in Sullivan county, Mo., has ticks in a flock of 350 sheep, and wishes to know how to destroy them without dipping the sheep. Will some of our sheep men advise him through these columns?

I wish to open a correspondence with some person in Southern Illinois having farms for rent or worked on shares. Would like 100 or 150 acres on which to raise wheat, grass and stock.—D. D. Lankford, Arlington, Ky.

We are having much rain here and are backward with our crops. Wheat, which looked badly, is now coming out finely. Fruit prospects are flattering; all in bloom now. Stock are in good condition. Enclosed you will find one dollar for the RURAL WORLD for another year. I can't get along without it.—Ad. F. Jackson, Mo.

If you want to get a buggy or carriage of any kind made of the best material, and in the best manner, and buy it at low down prices, send for catalogue of carriages to Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio. We know one of their make that has had hard service for years, and has never yet been in need of repair.

COL. COLMAN: I see the Perfect Road Cart advertised in your RURAL WORLD. Is the party advertising them reliable, and is the cart what it is represented?—R. H. C., Jr., Ill.

Mr. L. B. Johns, the manufacturer, perfectly reliable, and the road cart is a very nice carriage, and ought to be on every farm. Send for a circular.

I see an enquiry in the RURAL WORLD about smoking meat with sulphur. I have been told by parties who have tried it that the addition of common stone coal in the last smoking would keep meat as well as such, but not affect the taste at all. This method of smoking meat so as to keep it is practiced by a good many in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon.—Truly, L. E. C., Pierce City, Mo.

We are asked for a remedy for grapes in chickens. They are numerous, and with a little care generally successful. It is not a disease but the result of the irritation caused by a parasite worm in the windpipe. These may be removed by making a loop of horsehair, introducing it into the windpipe, then giving two or three twists and withdrawing it. Another method is to take a feather, strip off the web to an inch of the end, moisten, insert to the bottom of the windpipe and withdraw as before. If the feather be dipped in kerosene, turpentine, or a weak solution of carbolic acid, such worms as are not caught will be killed and sneezed up. Another method is to fumigate with sulphur or carbolic acid, thus: Place a hot brick at the bottom, then place a board on the top of the brick with an inch hole in the center, through the hole place a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur or carbolic acid, put in the chickens and cover the box for a few seconds. This must be done carefully or the chicken will be killed as well as the worms.

The forthcoming very valuable volume of Transactions of the Miss. Val. Hort. Society will contain a Business Directory of those engaged in horticultural pursuits; either as producers of fruits and vegetables for market, or as growers of trees and plants for sale, as manufacturers of fruit-boxes and packages, as commission men and dealers, as seedsmen and florists, or as manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery. This Directory will be plainly printed and arranged under the several headings. The type will be uniform, with only two lines, full width of page, for name, address and special business. The fee is fixed at \$5, or \$3 for those already members of the Society. No name will be admitted unless accompanied by acceptable reference. Each patron of the Directory will be entitled to a bound volume of the Transactions of the Society free by mail. It is the desire of the Society to furnish in this way a reliable medium of advertising between parties mutually interested. It is desirable that this Directory should be as full and complete as possible. An early response accompanied by the above requisites, is earnestly solicited. Two dollars for membership alone, entitles to a copy of the Transactions. Remit before June 1st. Remittances may be made either by draft, registered letter or by P. O. on Indianapolis.—W. H. Ragan, Sec. M. V. H. S., Clayton, Ind.

The North American Review for May contains nine articles, nearly every one of which discusses some topic or problem at the present moment prominent in the public mind. Senator John T. Morgan writes of "Mexico," and sets forth the considerations of commercial and political relations between the two countries which are rapidly bringing about a more cordial understanding between that country and the United States. The Rev. William Kirkus, taking occasion from Bishop McQuaid's recent vaticinations regarding the decay of Protestantism, makes a vigorous counter charge upon the papal system in an article entitled "The Disintegration of Romanism." In "Emerson and Carlyle," Edwin P. Whipple discusses with all his old-time knowledge of psychological insight and perfection of literary form upon the strangely diverse mental and moral characteristics of those great thinkers. Prof. Felix Adler offers "A Secular View of Moral Training," arguing that the current skeptical habit of thought demands an independent system of practical ethics, based primarily on observation rather than on revelation. "Communism in America," by Prof. Alexander Winchell, gives very forcible expression to the apprehensions of those pessimistic observers of the trend of events in this country who think they see the social and political development all the signs of impending national decay. The other articles are "Militarism of Buddhism and Christianity," by the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke; "Woman as an Inventor," by Mattie Scholten Jones; "College Endowments," by Rossiter Johnson; and "Extradition," by A. G. Sedgwick. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Wm. H. McClean, of Warrensburg Mo., has just bought of Chas. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo., 6 nice Shorthorn heifers, consisting of 3 Floras, two Charming Roses, and one Rosamond—the latter, the first of the sort Mr. Leonard has parted with. Mr. McClean says 2 of these heifers are for Prof. Geo. L. Osborne, president of the Mo. Normal School, who will put them on his farm near Pleasanton, Kan.

## The Cattle Yard.

### BEFORE THE COW BOYS.

Address of Col. Norman J. Colman, Editor of the Rural World, Before the Texas Cattle Convention at Fort Worth, March 7th 1883.

On being introduced to the convention by the president, Col. Colman said that when he was honored by an invitation to address this association he expected to commit the few remarks he might make to writing, but unexpected and pressing duties had prevented him from doing it, and he could only give them a talk. Were he to meet a convention of stock growers in his own state, (Missouri) or, in fact, in any of the Northern or Western states he might be able to make some suggestions that would be of interest to its members as he had been connected with the stock interests of that section for more than a third of a century, but the system of raising stock here is so different from that pursued further north that he did not feel competent to give them advice, especially in regard to the details of their business, therefore he should only make some remarks in regard to the general outlook of the industry in which they were engaged.

The importance of organization seemed to be generally understood by the members. It was only by associative and combined efforts that important results could be expected. In the north we have a large number of associations to promote our various interests, such as Shorthorn breeders associations; Hereford breeders associations, and in fact the breeders of all kinds of stock have organizations to promote their special interests, and the meetings are attended with beneficial results. Various points are discussed and the views of one become the common property of all. Great good has been accomplished by all such organizations in the north where there is not the need of them that there is in Texas. Here you are bound together for mutual protection and by a common interest. While the protection of your property from thieves and raiders is an important element in your organization, the promotion of your interests in other directions is sure to follow. The names of those who assembled under the oak, and enjoying the cooling shade, gave birth to this association, which may be remembered, and although it may not be as historic as the elm under which Wm. Penn made his treaty with the Indians whereby a large portion of Pennsylvania was ceded to the whites, yet the oak on the Dillingham prairie is a historic tree of Texas, and it should be preserved from the destructive ax or the tongue of flame.

It is estimated by those competent to judge that over \$30,000,000 of capital are now represented at this meeting. The future prospects of this industry is an important question to every one who has his capital embarked in it. Will the present prices of cattle be sustained? Is the demand which exists at present likely to continue, or will there be a falling off in demand and a consequent decline of prices? Let us examine these questions. In the first place, let us look to the wonderful increase of population in our own country. From the adoption of the declaration of independence to the present the population of this country has doubled every twenty-five years, commencing we will say for convenience with 1775. We had then 3,000,000 of people. In 1800 we had 6,000,000; in 1825 12,000,000; in 1850 24,000,000; in 1875 48,000,000 or in round numbers 50,000,000; which was about our population. Now go on at the same rate for a hundred years; in 1900 100,000,000; in 1925 200,000,000; in 1950 400,000,000; in 1975 800,000,000 of people. Where are they to live? on what are they to subsist? While these figures may be considered extravagant, yet they can logically be deduced by the increase of population in the past history of our country. Who is to provide these teeming millions with beef? But there is another very important feature that should not be overlooked in regard to the growth of our population, and that is its remarkable concentration in villages, towns and cities. One would think that their agricultural population was increasing much more rapidly than our town population, but that is not the case. The increase is much larger in towns. As fast as men obtain a competency on farms they go to some thriving town or city to enjoy it or to educate their children; or, if their parents do not go their children are almost sure to go. They then become consumers instead of producers of meat. Just so many more mouths to supply. In fact, the other matter to be considered, and that is the older a country becomes, the more the lands become subdivided and the less attention there is given to raising beef cattle. I recollect when the market at St. Louis was well supplied by the surrounding country with beef, and now very many who in former times supplied it with beef, go to St. Louis for their own beef supplies. Their farms are small and they devote them to raising wheat, corn, oats and rye. Where herds of cattle used to roam free on the prairies of Illinois, the same prairies are now cut up into small farms and but few cattle are raised, and they chiefly for milk and butter. And this is the history of all the States. Pastoral lands have had to give way to farming lands, and the steady influx of population will call for more and more of the same. The stockmen still nearer and nearer the Pacific slope. The importance then of the owners of herds securing lands of their own and water privileges should not be overlooked.

But it is not to this country alone, by any means, that we are to look for a demand for our beef. What is the outlook abroad? Statistics show some remarkable developments there. Notwithstanding the great immigration from Great Britain, the increase of population there is over 1,000 per day, or over 365,000 persons per annum, who of course have to be fed. The increase of population in Great Britain from 1868 to 1882 was over five millions. The consumption of meat there per head in 1840 was sixty-one pounds; in 1850 sixty-seven pounds; in 1860 seventy-seven pounds; in 1870 eighty-eight pounds; in 1875 ninety-six pounds, and in 1882 was 100 pounds per annum; thus showing a steady increase probably largely due to the increased wealth and general prosperity of the people. But while there is this increased population, and increased consumption of meat per capita, there is a falling off in the production of meat in that kingdom, and the people are largely dependent upon other nations for their supply, and every year their wants are becoming greater.

But it is not in Great Britain alone that the consumption of meat has grown and the demand increased. Several other nations consume much more than formerly—notably, France, Germany and Belgium. The official returns show—and by the way their statistics are much more exact in Europe than in this country—that Great Britain consumes per head, annually of meat, 100 pounds; Denmark, 74 pounds; Belgium, 74 pounds; France, 70 pounds; Germany, 66 pounds; Austria, 53 pounds; Greece, 50 pounds; Holland, 48 pounds; Spain and Portugal, 48 pounds; Russia, 47 pounds, and Italy only 18 pounds per head. The demand for meat in Great Britain aside from what she produces is 654,000 tons; France, 235,000 tons; Germany, 100,000 tons, and Belgium 75,000 tons, making 1,064,000 tons of a deficiency. But there is a surplus in Russia of 65,000 tons; Australia, 60,000 tons; Denmark, 44,000 tons; Greece and Roumania, 28,000 tons; Holland, 25,000 tons; Italy, 25,000 tons; Spain and Portugal 20,000 tons, or a total surplus in these nations of 267,000 tons, which, if taken from deficiency in the nations before named, still leaves a demand in Europe for 767,000 tons of meat, which cannot be furnished by Europe, but must be chiefly supplied by America, and bear in mind, that a still increasing population there, will increase the consumption of meat per capita by all nations of Europe, and the stock-producing capacities of their lands taxed to their utmost, and on a decline.

The increasing demand, at home and abroad, as I have endeavored to show you, not by guesses, but by the driest kind of statistics, must give every encouragement to the stock raiser. There is no cause for alarm to the cattle raiser, but there is great cause for alarm to the consumer. The supply, by no calculation that I can make, can equal the demand, and I fear that \$2 a day and roast beef, in the near future, will be a thing of the past with the laboring man.

But there is another consideration which should enter into the calculations of the stock breeder, and that is of increasing the supply. Can the business of cattle raising be easily overdone? We all know that with almost any other product the demand can be met. If wheat or corn, or oats, or cotton is in great demand, and bears a high price, any of these products can be raised to meet the demand. The supply can be increased even in a single year a hundred or a thousand fold. It is easy to supply the increased demand for any manufactured article to any extent, so, in reality, as to overstock the market, break down the prices, and involve all those engaged in the business in bankruptcy. But in the cattle business it is impossible to do this. By no possible means can cattle be made to breed like rabbits. There is no artificial way of hatching out cattle as chickens are hatched out of eggs by the hundred, and command at a time in an incubator. It is only by the slow, steady increase of one calf a year from each cow, that progress can be made, and that increase is really insufficient to supply our growing demands. It is this slow increase that gives the greatest stability to this business. It insures it from being overdone. It makes money invested in the business as safe as though deposited in government bonds. No wonder that the capitalists abroad are investing in the herds and ranches. They not only see perfect security, but large profits and increasing demands in Europe and this country for all the meat that can be produced. They see the great beef-producing sections of our country being circumscribed into narrower and still narrower limits, and they are greedy to invest in so safe and profitable a business. More than one-half of our herds north of Texas are owned by foreign capitalists, and they are now investing largely in this State.

There is one matter to which I wish to invite your earnest attention, and that is to the improvement of your herds. If your ranges are being restricted, you must try to make up in quality what you may lack in numbers. You must use the Shorthorns, Herefords, etc., to improve your stock of cattle. These breeds have been produced for certain purposes. They have been bred carefully for a long time of years to fix characteristics, which they transmit to their progeny with great certainty. These characteristics are early maturity, greater size and weight, and better beef points. A half-bred Shorthorn or Hereford will weigh more at three than a full Texan at four years of age, and thus a year's keep is saved and a year's use of the money he was worth is gained. If of precisely the same weight, a half-bred would command a higher price in market because it possesses better beef points. The motto which I see before me tells the tale. It reads: "Blood will tell. \$82.86 for grass-fed Texans in 1882." These were half-blood Shorthorns. It is true there is some difficulty in acclimating these animals when brought from the North, but if half of them die, the investment in those that do live will be a largely paying one. But in this great State of Texas there should be breeders enough of the improved beef breeds to supply all the herds with males. They can be raised here as well as anywhere, and are then thoroughly acclimated and ready for service.

I see before me my friend Captain Warren, who is engaged in breeding Shorthorns in this State, and who raises them just as successfully as the native breeds can be raised. There are many breeders of pure Shorthorns in this State who find the business as safe and profitable as any they can embark in, but there should be a hundred Shorthorn and Hereford breeders where now there is one. The day has passed when the runts only are saved for bulls. It is said that in former times many ranchmen did not like to spoil a fine steer by letting him run as a bull, consequently the male calves of fine color and appearance were castrated, while the scrawny calves were left to propagate their species. The great law that "like begets like" should ever be remembered by the stock breeder, and only the choicest animals should be reserved for breeders.

The shortage of bulls in most large herds occasions serious loss. There is no good reason why ninety to one hundred per cent. of cows should not raise calves, yet in many herds only sixty, or seventy, or eighty per cent. of cows produce calves. This, in almost all cases, arises from a lack of bulls. There should be at least five or six males to every one hundred head of cows. It is better to have too many than too few. Wherever there is a failure of a calf the value of an extra bull is lost, and there is but little loss in allowing an animal to run as a bull, as a stag will bring nearly as much in market as a steer.

We of the North would be glad to see the cattlemen of Texas at our cattle shows. We have fat stock shows at Chicago and at Kansas City and on the first week of October in every year, we have at our St. Louis fair, the finest cattle show in the United States. By coming to these you can see for yourselves the various breeds, and determine which to adopt for the improvement of your herds. The importance of the industry which you are here assembled to protect and advance is not fully appreciated even by some of the people of Texas. There seems to be a strong antipathy towards the cattle interest of the State. There are those who want to turn everything into the channel of farming, and to drive the cattlemen from their herds. What industry in Texas is calling the attention of the civilized world to this State? What industry is bringing most capital to the State, and making investments in her lands and in her herds? It is the cattle industry. Who are converting the grass of Texas into beef, and bringing millions upon millions of dollars therefore into the State annually? Who are supplying one of the great staples of food to this country, and to the old world, at prices within their reach? Gentlemen, I tell you that "grass is king" in this country. We can get along in some way without the cotton crop, or without a wheat crop, or without a corn crop, but we cannot get along without a grass crop. Without it, every domestic animal would die. It is grass that makes our beef, our mutton, our wool, our butter, our cheese, our hay. Grass crops pay better than any other. Compare the pocket books of the cattlemen with those who follow raising farm crops, and you will find the difference. Drouths and flood and insect enemies and unfavorable seasons cause too many failures and losses, but the grass comes year after year and the land is not impoverished as farming lands are by the heavy tax made upon them.

The sales of Galloway, Angus-Aberdeen and Hereford cattle imported and bred by M. H. Cochrane of Quebec, Leverett Leonard and Messrs. W. H. and A. Leonard of Mount Leonard, Mo., and which have been advertised in the RURAL WORLD for a month or two, came off under the best of auspices. At Riverview Park, Kansas, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The weather was all that could be desired and the three several sales attended by as fine an audience as was ever seen at Riverview Park. The veteran Eastman, of the Breeder's Gazette, was on hand early with his immense tent covering ample seating room for all present. The sales were admirably managed, and whilst the animals were sold on their merits there was little doubt but that the business-like manner in which they were handled and the good services of Col. J. W. Judy and Col. L. P. Muir, the auctioneers, aided considerably in swelling the figures.

The sale opened Wednesday with the Leonards' cattle, Angus and Galloways. The cattle were paraded through the grounds and Col. J. W. Judy who cried the sale made a neat little speech. We noticed the following breeders and well known cattle men on the grounds: C. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo.; Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Theo. Bates, of Bates City, Mo.; Samuel Steinmetz, of Steinmetz, Mo.; Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kas.; S. C. Duncan, of Smithville, Mo.; C. M. Gifford, of Milford, Kas.; Col. Seth E. Ward, of Westport, Mo.; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada; W. E. Campbell, of Caldwell, Kas.; Chas. Gudge, of Pleasant Hill, Mo.; W. H. and A. Leonard, of Mount Leonard, Mo.; J. R. Blackshear, of Elmdale, Kas.; A. B. Matthews, of M. R. Platt and Maj. Towers, all of Kansas City; Col. J. N. O. Powers, of Las Animas, Col.; C. A. Pugsley, of Hugo, Col.; Dave Berry, of Strong City, Kas.; Jno. Drew, of the London Land & Cattle Ranch Co., A. G. Barnes, of Lee's Summit, Mo.; A. F. Spead, of Booneville, Mo.; W. H. Thompson, of Columbia, Mo.; Mat. Houx, of Warrensburg, Mo.; J. Williams, of Liberty, Mo.; A. M. Rogers, of Independence, Mo.; T. J. Peters, of Osage City, Kas.; M. E. Garrett, of Hugubville, Mo.; Robt. Gentry, of Kansas City; G. L. Goulding, of Mount Leonard, Mo.; W. H. French and C. M. Lackland, of Andrain Co., Mo.; R. T. Bass, of Chouteau, Kas.; Mr. Gregory of Gregory, Elder & Co., of Medicine Lodge, Kas.; D. A. Hancock, of Blackburn, Mo.; H. H. Davidson, of Ellington, Kas.; E. Torrey, of Ellsworth, Kas.; S. Peery, of Trenton, Mo.; A. Conkle, of Kansas City; Wm. Gentry, of Sallia, Mo.; C. A. Whitaker, of Louisville, Kas.; A. F. T. Jones, of Norris, Mo.; Tol Graves and Col. Childs, of Mayview, Mo.; and C. K. Beckett, of Sterling, Kas. There were also quite a number of newspaper men on the grounds; of those out of the city we noticed H. A. Heath, of Kansas Farmer, H. F. Eastman, of Breeder's Gazette and J. E. Tansey, of National Live Stock Journal. At one o'clock the cattle were brought into the tent and the sale commenced. The first animal sold was a Rose-bud 5th, a fine Angus cow, which was knocked off at \$800, to S. Peery, of Trenton, Mo. A. F. T. Jones, of Norris, Mo., paid \$575 for another Angus cow, and C. A. Whitaker, of Louisville, Kas., \$830 for one. The sales Wednesday, exclusive of calves, were thirteen Angus cows and heifers for \$7,430, an average of \$571; 22 Angus bulls for \$9,225, an average of \$424, and 16 Galloway bulls for \$6,747, an average of \$421. Total 51 cattle for \$34,401, an average of \$438.

M. H. COCHRANE'S SALE.

The sale of Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle belonging to Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, P. Q., Canada, which took place at Riverview Park the following day, attracted to that place one of the largest assemblages of stockmen ever gathered in the west, and the prices were even better than those paid the previous day at the sale of W. H. and A. Leonard of Saline county. Mr. L. P. Muir of Chicago sold the herd of eighty, exclusive of four grade animals,

for Mr. Cochrane, and the aggregate sum realized was \$40,000, an average of \$500 per head. Mr. T. A. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, paid \$2,050 for imported Blackbird of Corsica, an Aberdeen-Angus cow, and another of the same breed, the imported Pride of Aberdeen went to Mr. Stephen Peery, of Trenton, Mo., for \$1,000. Eleven Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers averaged \$355 per head, being the largest average sale of the breed ever made on this side of the Atlantic. The herd disposed of was brought to the city about a week ago by Mr. Cochrane, one of the largest breeders in the world.

The last day's cattle sale at Riverview Park was the sale of herds belonging to W. H. and A. Leonard. The interest in the event continued till the close, and the day's sales amounted to 111 animals, the aggregate sum realized being \$48,000.

Thirteen Galloway bulls were sold at an average of \$440 each.

Fifty-three Galloway cows and heifers averaged \$400 each.

Thirteen polled Angus cows sold at an average of \$570 each, and twenty-six polled Angus bulls at an average of \$425 each.

The Coming Sale of Jerseys. As already announced in these columns, Alexander McClintock and Son of Millersburg, Kentucky, will sell at public auction at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, May 10th, sixty head of registered Jersey cattle, consisting mostly of cows and heifers, in calf to choice bulls. Among the females will be found the daughter of the "King of Jersey Bulls," Rex 1330, two grand daughters of Sarpidon 930 (the grand-sire of Bomba 10330) a double grand-daughter of Le Brock's Prize 3350, and descendants of Signal 1170, Pierrot 636, St. Heller 45, Albert 44, Imp. Grand Duke Alexis 1040, etc., etc. Of bulls they will sell the grand young bull Signala 2d 6748 (a grandson of Signal 1170) and the Rex bull Prince of M 2d 5507, and several others of individual excellence and good breeding. They offer a superior lot of Jerseys, and are confident they will give good satisfaction to purchasers. Every animal is recorded, or will be before the day of sale, in the A. J. C. C. R., and is transferred to purchasers on day of sale. This is one of the most important sales of the year in the west. The animals are a selected lot, many of them finely bred and their purity guaranteed by their registry. Mr. McClintock is well and favorably known to many Missouri breeders and we doubt not will see many of them purchasers at his sale.

#### The Tyranny of Color.

A well-known extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle expressed to the writer, a few days since, the opinion, that sooner or later, the fashion of color in cattle would be revolutionized and that it would be done by some one making a corner on white cattle and hold a great show and a grand sale, and whilst we think the scheme improbable it is yet feasible. The fashion of reds and all reds is a ruinous and vicious one, having foundation in nothing but fancy. Says the Fort Dodge Messenger, on this subject:

It is a notorious fact that two of the most noted bulls in England that left the best stock were Royal Windsor (2989) and Lord Irwin (29123) both milkwhite. These bulls were kept going the rounds of the great fairs and show rings and did active service till fourteen and fifteen years old. There is no getting round the fact, that as a rule, we get our best individual Shorthorns from the whites and roans, and yet such is this tyranny of fashion for red that a white or roan of equal merit in every other respect will not sell for one-half and sometimes one-fourth the price of reds.

#### W. H. and A. Leonard.

These gentlemen, parties to the grand sales at Kansas City last week, and whose farm and address is Mount Leonard, Saline county, Mo., have yet on hand some twenty head of imported polled cattle, and on the way from Scotland 200 more. They have evidently gone into the business to stay, and are devoting their large means to its advancement. They will be found clever and intelligent gentlemen, as careful of their customer's interests as of their own honor, and as desirous of promoting the one as of protecting the other. Whatever merits the Aberdeen Angus cattle have will not be suffered to deteriorate in their hands, for they were born cattle men, and have been engaged in it nearly all their lives.

#### Fine Stock.

P. M. Cox, jr., of Osceola, Mo., passed through the city yesterday morning with some fine stock, which he was taking to St. Clair county. He had 4 horses and 2 thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. Two of the horses are from England, 1 Arabian, Cleveland Bay, 5 years old, and the other an English draft stallion, 2 years old. They were imported by Burgess Bros., of Winona, Ill.—Bazoo.

The foot and mouth disease prevails to an alarming extent in Great Britain, and steps are about to be taken by the authorities to forbid all general sales of stock and all importations from countries where it is known to prevail. It is a notorious fact not only that this disease spread existence in England for years, but we have gone on importing her cattle nevertheless, and will have occasion some day to regret it we fear.

J. L. Woodbridge, of Saline Co., Mo., has sold to John N. Yeagle, his Jersey heifer Jeanie Lucifer, for \$400. She is near 2 years old, by Imp. Lucifer 2696 out of Lady Maud of Maxwell 8780.

On the first of May the Kansas City Fat Stock Association will take charge of River View Park, and commence making improvements. Hereafter, the Park will not be "to let," and no more sales will be held there after the Jackson County Breeders'—Price Current.

Mr. F. W. Duckworth, of Belton, Mo., reports his recent Shorthorn sales: D. C. Maston, Westport, Mo., 4 cows and an Amelina, a White Rose, a Flora and the Odosia at \$125 and \$150. M. Roland Hughes, Independence, Mo., 3 cows; a Perlette, an Amelina and a Flora at \$150 each.

for Mr. Cochrane, and the aggregate sum realized was \$40,000, an average of \$500 per head. Mr. T. A. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, paid \$2,050 for imported Blackbird of Corsica, an Aberdeen-Angus cow, and another of the same breed, the imported Pride of Aberdeen went to Mr. Stephen Peery, of Trenton, Mo., for \$1,000. Eleven Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers averaged \$355 per head, being the largest average sale of the breed ever made on this side of the Atlantic. The herd disposed of was brought to the city about a week ago by Mr. Cochrane, one of the largest breeders in the world.

The last day's cattle sale at Riverview Park was the sale of herds belonging to W. H. and A. Leonard. The interest in the event continued till the close, and the day's sales amounted to 111 animals, the aggregate sum realized being \$48,000.

Thirteen Galloway bulls were sold at an average of \$440 each.

Fifty-three Galloway cows and heifers averaged \$400 each.

Thirteen polled Angus cows sold at an average of \$570 each, and twenty-six polled Angus bulls at an average of \$425 each.

The Coming Sale of Jerseys. As already announced in these columns, Alexander McClintock and Son of Millersburg, Kentucky, will sell at public auction at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, May 10th, sixty head of registered Jersey cattle, consisting mostly of cows and heifers, in calf to choice bulls. Among the females will be found the daughter of the "King of Jersey Bulls," Rex 1330, two grand daughters of Sarpidon 930 (the grand-sire of Bomba 10330) a double grand-daughter of Le Brock's Prize 3350, and descendants of Signal 1170, Pierrot 636, St. Heller 45, Albert 44, Imp. Grand Duke Alexis 1040, etc., etc. Of bulls they will sell the grand young bull Signala 2d 6748 (a grandson of Signal 1170) and the Rex bull Prince of M 2d 5507, and several others of individual excellence and good breeding. They offer a superior lot of Jerseys, and are confident they will give good satisfaction to purchasers. Every animal is recorded, or will be before the day of sale, in the A. J. C. C. R., and is transferred to purchasers on day of sale. This is one of the most important sales of the year in the west. The animals are a selected lot, many of them finely bred and their purity guaranteed by their registry. Mr. McClintock is well and favorably known to many Missouri breeders and we doubt not will see many of them purchasers at his sale.

The Tyranny of Color. A well-known extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle expressed to the writer, a few days since, the opinion, that sooner or later, the fashion of color in cattle would be revolutionized and that it would be done by some one making a corner on white cattle and hold a great show and a grand sale, and whilst we think the scheme improbable it is yet feasible. The fashion of reds and all reds is a ruinous and vicious one, having foundation in nothing but fancy. Says the Fort Dodge Messenger, on this subject:

It is a notorious fact that two of the most noted bulls in England that left the best stock were Royal Windsor (2989) and Lord Irwin (29123) both milkwhite. These bulls were kept going the rounds of the great fairs and show rings and did active service till fourteen and fifteen years old. There is no getting round the fact, that as a rule, we get our best individual Shorthorns from the whites and roans, and yet such is this tyranny of fashion for red that a white or roan of equal merit in every other respect will not sell for one-half and



**\$298** a month to one general agent in each county; something new; rare chance; outfit free. E. I. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.



**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.  
Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

the co-  
would  
the gr  
the gr  
duced  
the p  
would  
pure-  
so ma  
to tim



## The Dairy.

### Sweet or Sour Cream.

There is much discussion in the agricultural papers as to whether cream should be churned sweet or allowed to ripen. A writer in the *American Cultivator* says that "theoretical butter making may suit the fancy of chemists, professors and agricultural scientists, but the dairyman, who depends upon his butter product for his living, needs to know the kind of butter which will command the highest price and the readiest sale when sent to market. Many theorists assert that the best butter can only be produced from sweet cream. Quincey market butter dealers, those who handle the choicest lots of fine, fresh butter, state that all the popular and high priced lots of gilt-edge butter are made from ripened cream. Neither the highest flavor or aroma can be developed in such butter as is produced from sweet cream. Though fresh butter made from sweet cream is very acceptable the day it is made, its deterioration is immediately afterward apparent, while that from ripened cream maintains its good qualities for a much longer time. We know these facts are contrary to the traditions of many a butter maker. They will assert that mother or father before them always churned sweet cream and made good butter therefrom. We will admit that such cream did make the best butter they ever tasted, but the world is advancing; progressive dairymen know more than they did ten or twenty years ago. The standard of the best butter now brought to Boston market is much higher than it was years ago. The fastidious customer who willingly pays a fancy price for the aromatic, toothsome butter made from ripened cream will not accept sweet cream butter. A taste once educated up to the high standard rebels at an inferior article. Those who have never tasted butter made from ripened cream do not realize the highest possibilities of the butter maker's art. If you want to sell your butter product for the highest price in this market one of the important prerequisites in its production must be the churning of ripened cream.

### How I Raise Calves.

As soon as practicable after the calf has sucked its dam once it is separated from her and so placed that they see each other no more for three or four weeks. I now milk the cow and teach the calf to drink, which is accomplished in from one to three times feeding, by taking its neck between my knees and wetting my fingers in the milk and placing two of them in its mouth. When it begins to suck them, I lead its head by them into the milk. I would not by any means destroy its confidence in me. I feed it two quarts of fresh warm milk the first week; two quarts of fresh milk and one quart of warm milk the second week; two quarts of fresh milk and two quarts of skim milk the third week; one quart of fresh and three quarts of skim milk the fourth week; and after that, four quarts or more of skim milk, always warming the milk in cold weather, as cold milk given to a young calf will cause it to scour.

My calves eat sour milk and do as well on it as sweet milk. I usually wean them from milk at four months old. At three or four weeks old, I turn my calves with the cows, and have yet to have one suck its dam, if they have not seen one another during the time. As soon as possible, I teach them to eat dry wheat bran, considering this more wholesome for them than any other kind of grain, and giving them such quantity as I think good for them—say a small handful at first, and increasing to one or two quarts at a feed. During the summer, when bran is low, I buy about two or three hundred pounds for each calf I expect to winter. I also prepare a shed for their protection during the winter, allowing about 100 square feet for five calves. This shed may be made very cheaply by setting posts ten feet apart, covering with poles and stacking around and over old refuse hay. During winter feed two to three quarts of bran to each calf each day, and all the good, bright hay and oat straw they will eat, letting them have also a liberal allowance of nice corn-fodder.

I claim the following advantages for this plan: 1. It is less trouble to milk the cow and feed the calf, than to let the calf suck some and then milk the cow. 2. It is less trouble to feed the calf. 3. A greater profit is realized from the butter and calf when the calf takes the new milk. 4. The calf gets accustomed to feeding on grass and shifting for itself, so that it does better when deprived of milk. 5. The calf is less liable to black-leg than when fed on corn or other heavy grain. 6. It is the most economical way of raising a calf, i. e., it costs less for the money it is worth.—A. C. M. in *Kansas Farmer*.

### Dairy Notes.

A writer in the *New York Times* emphasizes the fact that the profits of the dairyman comes wholly from his good cows, and that many a dairy might be reduced one-half in number of its cows and the dairyman make more profit than he may have done from the whole original number, because one poor cow will not only "eat off its own head," but will eat off that of another and a better one, too, before it has equalized the profit and loss of the keep of the two.

It is reported that the manufacture of milk sugar has been begun by newly invented processes at an Ohio cheese factory. Hitherto the \$100,000 worth of milk sugar used in this country in compounding medicines has been imported from Europe, mainly Switzerland, Germany, and France. It is to be hoped that the new industry will prove successful and applicable at least to all our large cheese factories. At present this element of milk is in large measure wasted.

D. E. Evans, Jr., says: "All of the pure-bred and high-priced breeds of cattle are rather to be regarded as improvers of the common dairy herds than as profitable for the average farmer to breed, and the use of pure-bred males on the common cows, for two or three years, would convince the most skeptical of the great improvement which is possible; the grade or half-blood cows thus produced very often producing results at the stall and in the butter-tub which would do honor to many of the celebrated pure-bred animals, about which we hear so many laudatory remarks from time to time.

The *Inter-Ocean* gives the following account of a butter factory in Wisconsin: The milk upon arrival is examined with a good lactometer, for the purpose of knowing whether it has been tampered with or watered by the seller; then it is weighed and strained through a double cloth steamer and run into deep coolers eighteen inches by nine, and set into a large pool twenty by twenty, holding about 9,000 pounds of milk. The quantity of milk is allowed to stand until the cream gets a little sour, then the cream is taken off with a cone dipper and put into tin settlers, and then they are set into a tank of warm water having a temperature of 100 degrees. The butter maker holds a thermometer in the cream until the cream is gradually raised to sixty-two degrees. Then he takes the settlers out of the water, so the cream will not get too high a temperature. The barrel churn, made of solid oak, is thoroughly scalded out with boiling water, then rinsed out with cold spring water, to give the churn a good flavor. The cream is now emptied into the churn, filling it half full, the churn having a capacity of 400 gallons. The quantity of cream is now colored with butter coloring, at the rate of one spoonful to five gallons of cream. The churn is propelled one minute by an eight-horse-power engine; then stopped and the cover taken off for the purpose of letting a small quantity of "fool gas" escape. The cover is now fastened on perfectly tight, and the churn kept revolving for one hour, making forty revolutions a minute. The butter will generally come the size of shot in that length of agitation. To have perfect butter, it must come in the granulated form, so all the buttermilk can be thoroughly washed out of the butter with cold spring water. When the buttermilk is all taken out completely with brine, the butter is salted, three-quarters of an ounce to one pound of butter, then left to stand till next day, so the salt can work through it. The butter is again reworked till the brine runs perfectly clear, and all the streaks removed; then it is packed in fifty-six-pound tubs made of ash and a thin piece of white bandage spread on the top, then a little salt wet with water to make a brine, then the covers are fastened on tight and the tubs set into an "ice house," having a temperature of forty degrees Fahr.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Roup in Poultry.

Will you please inform me through the *RURAL WORLD* the name of the disease my chickens have, and a remedy for it. Some of them take with a choking, and after a day the inside of their mouth and throat is covered with a yellow matter that adheres very closely, and if scraped off, will cause the mouth to bleed. They have a very offensive breath. Some die, others get well after a time. Some take with one sore eye, that runs very freely, and the water is sticky.

Bonne Terre, Mo.

REPLY.—The disease is roup. It is an infectious disease, and every bird having it should be kept separate from the flock. It is a difficult disease to cure. The head should be washed morning and evening, and the birds should be kept dry and warm.

### Emden Geese.

The Emden is uniformly pure white, has prominent blue eyes, flesh-colored beak, bright orange legs, remarkably strong in the neck, and its feathers tend to curl from the shoulders to the head. They are very hardy, and well adapted to this climate. Their flesh is highly esteemed by epicures. It does not partake of that strong taste noticeable in common kinds of geese, but is as tender and juicy, when properly cooked, as that of our best wild aquatic fowls, and less liable to shrink in the process of cooking.

The Emden originated in a town of that name in Hanover, adjoining Holland, a region including Olenburg and Saxony, noted for the quality and production of geese. The Emden attains large size; in some instances a pair will weigh 50 or more pounds. They are highly prized, not alone for the delicacy and richness of their flesh, but also for the beauty of their "blossom" white plumage.—*Poultry Monthly*.

### Poultry.

From a paper by P. H. Jacobs in the *American Agriculturist* we quote the following hints:

An acre can produce \$600 in poultry, and the capital required returned by the poultry in a short time with profit. With a systematic method of cleaning and feeding, more profit, with less labor, can be derived from poultry on one acre of land than from the best regulated dairy under the soiling method. An acre devoted exclusively to poultry, will return a greater profit, with less cost in labor, than ten acres in wheat or any cereal crop. The poorest and lightest of sandy soils are more suitable for poultry than the best pastures, as they are freer from disease. That yards free from grass, and clean to every corner, are better than grass runs, has been demonstrated; but shade of some kind should be supplied. No poultry-house can be kept absolutely clean without a board floor. In setting hens, the nests should be in warm, dry locations in cold weather, and in cool, moist places in summer. In selecting for breeding purposes, plumage and points of markings should give way to robust constitution, vigor, and activity. Feeding steeped clover-hay and linseed meal assist in the formation of the white eggs, by supplying nitrogenous matter. The houses should be freely ventilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freshly mixed. Yellow-legged fowls sell better than those with dark legs. All non-setters lay purely white eggs. No male should run with over twelve hens—a less number is better. Eggs from two year-old hens are preferable for setting purposes. Exercise should be furnished by throwing a small quantity of corn into a bundle of loose straw or hay, for fowls to scratch. Keep a good dust-bath always. Spade up the ground as often as possible. When a rain is threatened, see to the young chicks. Early-hatched pullets are the winter layers. Keep no fowl for beauty, if profit is the object. Use pure-bred males of eggs. Large males breed on small hens produce legginess in chicks, but small males on large hens,

produce closer bodies and shorter legs. Never use male with his own offspring. It is a saving of time to let a hen set, in preference to breaking her, as hens lay but few eggs when deprived of setting, and go at it in a week or two. Breed your own fowls, and never bring them to your yards from other places. Hens lay as well when not in company with males as when with them, and such eggs keep fresh longer. Young chicks, when feathering, undergo severe natural drain on the system, therefore never omit a meal. Use only the freshest eggs under setting hens. Hot whitewash, containing carbolic acid, liberally applied, will kill or keep off vermin. The rough scales on fowls' legs are easily removed by a mixture of lard and sulphur, or coal-oil. Finally, be as attentive to fowls as to horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep, and be in your yards from morning until night.

## The Pig Pen.

### Hogs are Omnivorous.

It is remarkable how many farmers there are who seem wholly to ignore the fact that any other food than dry corn is suitable for swine, when it is within their power to keep such stock half or two-thirds of the year on food not nearly so expensive, and on which it would thrive much better. No man is really a successful hog-raiser, who relies on corn alone, or an exclusive diet of any kind, for building up the frame work of his growing pigs and shoats. Grain is all essential at feeding time, but only to a moderate extent before.

### Healthy Hog.

Pure air helps to make pure blood, which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things, which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill large kegs, whereas, the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all of its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser, than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for a year old—well fed in the fall, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat; it should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry



## The Stock Yards.

## Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1883.—Receipts for twenty-four hours. Cattle, 2,283; hogs, 7,635; sheep, 1,470.

**CATTLE**—Without material change in prices, butcher stock was stronger and shipping cattle a little weaker, though some excellent quality being offered first-price prices were developed. Good steers of heavy weight sold at \$5.25 and \$5.45; a good fat bull sold at \$5.50 and other values were proportionate. However, for the bulk of the shipping cattle, values were easy and sales dragged; big cattle of 1300 to 1475 were hardest sales; good steers of 1050 to 1250 lbs. were best to sell.

**Representative sales:**

16 Cows and heifers.....	730	\$4.75
50 Native steers.....	1432	6.00
34 ".....	1195	6.00
19 Colorado.....	1011	5.80
17 Native.....	1116	6.00
15 ".....	1225	6.10
18 ".....	1211	6.10
34 ".....	1188	6.05
16 ".....	1105	6.00
15 Calves by weight.....	1000	6.00
18 Native steers.....	1311	6.05
42 Butcher steers.....	997	6.00

**HOGS**—All leading points were full of hogs and the whole line lay down about 10 cents. Mixed packing \$7.20, good to choice heavy \$7.55; \$7.60; sows culled and choice heavy \$6.50; \$7.00; yorkers \$7.00; \$7.20; skips, Indians and Texas \$6.00 to \$6.50, all tending lower.

**Representative sales:**

49.....	109	\$7.30
34.....	207	7.30
34.....	298	7.40
60.....	250	7.40
55.....	254	7.47 1/2
37.....	165	7.10

**SHEEP**—Lower and still shrinking in value. The East was full and letting down, and the western butcher demand not nearly adequate to the consumption of offerings. Representative sales:

97 native sheep..... 91 \$4.00

**TUESDAY, May 1, 1883, 2 p. m.**  
**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle slow under light receipts, but about all sold at steady prices. Fair runs reported to arrive.

Butcher cattle fairly active at unchanged prices under moderate receipts. A good inquiry for smooth stockers and feeders. Fresh milch cows with young calves, and forward springers, in active demand at strong prices.

**Representative sales:**

19 native steers.....	1108	\$5.75
34 native steers.....	1325	6.12
16 native steers.....	1296	6.12
23 native steers.....	1419	6.12
20 native steers.....	1325	5.90
11 mixed native.....	1065	5.50
100 native steers.....	1065	5.50
19 native steers.....	1057	5.62
30 native steers.....	1350	6.10
17 native steers.....	1247	5.85
18 native steers.....	1150	5.85
19 native butchers.....	1100	5.85
26 native steers.....	1187	6.00
38 native steers.....	1221	6.00
14 native butchers.....	1230	6.00
14 native butchers.....	1190	6.00
21 native butchers.....	1072	5.85
20 native butchers.....	1125	5.80
36 native steers.....	1302	5.80

**HOGS**—Market opened slow, and a shade easier on all grades. Butcher selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7.55 to \$7.60, and ruled fairly active at the decline. Packing grades sold at \$7.00 to \$7.35 for common to fair, but ruled slow and irregular to the close. Yorkers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.35, with bulk of sales on the strong side of \$7.30, and ruled fairly active to extent of supply. The throwouts sold at \$6.75 to \$7.00, but they have no fixed value. Pens were cleared.

**Representative sales:**

23.....	290	\$7.35
10.....	180	7.35
10.....	294	7.29
46.....	238	7.40
37.....	265	7.60
13.....	134	6.70
81.....	115	6.70
60.....	296	7.35
54.....	230	7.35
60.....	223	7.35
77.....	211	7.35

**SHEEP**—Demand light and irregular for clipped, and woolled sheep not wanted at all. 198 head fair clipped at \$4.55 per lb. All sold.

**MONDAY, April 30, 1883, 2 p. m.**  
**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle slow under liberal receipts, and prices obtained irregular, in some instances only 5c to 10c lower than at the close of last week, but most of the sales show a decline of 10c to 15c. Pens not cleared. Butcher cattle were in liberal supply, and ruled fairly active at a shade easier prices. The first drove of through Texas cattle arrived; they sold at \$4.50. Representative sales:

**Representative sales:**

17 native butchers.....	1078	\$5.85
16 native butchers.....	972	5.85
21 native butchers.....	862	5.25
13 native butchers.....	965	5.65
33 native butchers.....	1065	5.65
24 native butchers.....	1005	5.65
11 native cows-heifers.....	689	4.75
22 native cows-heifers.....	707	4.75
19 native cows.....	710	4.75
21 southwestern steers.....	832	4.40
10 native butchers.....	899	4.75
12 native butchers.....	997	6.05
46 native steers.....	1326	6.10
30 native steers.....	1358	6.15
23 native butchers.....	1106	5.57
44 native steers.....	1230	6.10
75 native steers.....	1371	6.12
17 native steers.....	1325	6.00
19 native steers.....	1294	6.00
17 native steers.....	1302	6.00
31 native steers.....	1349	6.00
16 native steers.....	1294	6.00
99 grass Texas.....	825	4.50
32 native steers.....	1246	6.00

**HOGS**—Market opened fairly active, strong on butchers quality, irregular but about steady on packing, and a shade easier on Yorkers. All sold. Butchers and Philadelphia hogs sold at \$7.50 to \$7.65. Packing \$7.00 to \$7.40. Yorkers \$7.30 to \$7.40, bulk \$7.50 to \$7.35. Culls sold at \$6 to \$6.90. Representative sales:

**Representative sales:**

57.....	270	\$7.37 1/2
64.....	192	7.40
60.....	290	7.40
41.....	175	7.35
43.....	182	7.35
64.....	230	7.40
43.....	182	7.35
39.....	270	7.40
61.....	284	7.60
61.....	108	6.75
71.....	235	7.47 1/2

**SHEEP**—Market quiet. Sales of clipped are as follows:

**Woolled sheep sold. Sales as follows:**

42.....	84	\$3.25
101 Colorado.....	22	75
100 Texas.....	44	\$4.00

**FRIDAY, April 27, 1883, 2 p. m.**  
**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle steady under moderate receipts, and pens were cleared in the forenoon. Butcher cattle were active under light receipts at strong prices. An active and stronger inquiry for fresh milch cows with young calves, and forward springers; we quote them at \$25 to \$37.50 for common to fair, and \$40 to \$60 for good to choice; bulk sales at \$35 to \$40. Representative sales:

37 southwestern steers..... 926 \$5.65

35 native steers..... 1354 6.12 1/2  
13 native butchers..... 945 5.80  
65 native steers..... 1112 5.87

**HOGS**—Market opened easy at a decline of 5c to 10c on all grades, but most notable on light, and ruled fairly active to extent of supply. All sold. Butchers and Philadelphia hogs sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60. Packing \$7.00 to \$7.40. Yorkers \$7.30 to \$7.40, bulk \$7.50. Culls \$6.00 to \$6.90. Representative sales:

**Representative sales:**

35.....	198	\$7.35
35.....	209	7.45
35.....	209	7.45
26.....	234	7.25
35.....	181	7.25
21.....	129	6.75
60.....	177	7.20
35.....	241	7.50
35.....	190	7.35
65.....	265	7.40
45.....	164	6.75

**SHEEP**—Some common clipped sheep at 70 lbs sold at \$2 per cwt. and good clipping averaging about 104 lbs sold at \$4.50 to \$4.70, but bulk of sales range between \$3.00 and \$4.00. Woolled sheep slow and neglected. Market quiet under light receipts.

**THURSDAY, April 26, 1883, 2 p. m.**

**CATTLE**—Market for shipping cattle slow, though about everything was sold at unchanged figures. We note a sale of corned Texas steers average 1,047 lbs. at \$5.85. Butcher cattle were steady, and an active inquiry for fresh milch cows.

**Representative sales:**

14 native cows-heifers.....	1008	\$5.05
16 native steers.....	1433	6.40
15 native cows.....	1020	4.82
17 native butchers.....	1119	5.80
15 native butchers.....	1072	5.85
13 native butchers.....	923	5.30
22 native steers.....	1102	6.10
32 native steers.....	1107	6.10
18 native steers.....	1056	5.80
18 native butchers.....	1023	5.70
19 native steers.....	1146	5.85
19 native steers.....	1139	5.80
19 native butchers.....	1014	5.25
17 native steers.....	1134	5.80
81 Texas steers.....	1047	5.85
31 native steers.....	1411	6.75
37 native steers.....	1148	5.75

**HOGS**—Market was fairly active, steady for choice heavy at \$7.35 to \$7.65, extra \$7.65. Packing was steady for smooth, but slow on common, quote them at \$6.90 to \$7.35, with bulk of sales at \$7.30 to \$7.45. Yorkers were stronger, and sold at \$7.35 to \$7.55, bulk \$7.40 to \$7.45. Representative sales:

**Representative sales:**

43.....	276	\$7.55
60.....	197	7.30
19.....	294	7.20
51.....	183	7.35
47.....	126	7.40
49.....	199	7.45
36.....	198	7.50
36.....	171	7.25
64.....	241	7.50
50.....	206	7.40
14.....	254	7.55
41.....	280	7.60

**SHEEP**—Market quiet.

The Stockmen at the National—and a more genial and generous class does not exist—have made great preparations for their sixth annual entertainment, which is to be given Friday evening, May 4th, at the Allerton House.

The committees are as follows:  
Arrangement—Messrs. C. T. Jones, L. Merrill, Jno. L. Parry, G. T. Kirkpatrick, T. L. Zook, R. M. Lindsay, H. H. Lenord, H. F. Parry, and Geo. H. Nute.

Finance—C. Gordon, Knox Dixon, H. Kennett and Amos T. Atwater.  
Invitation—R. B. Tarlton, T. I. Daniel, A. M. Moody, Jas. Moody, Noah Vincent, Wm. Dunn, Levi Baugh, Johnnie Kay, Thos. H. White, John Hays, W. D. Farris and Thos. Manion.

Committees—Capt. G. W. Jenks, W. H. Hill, Ike M. Rice, C. G. Brown, N. T. Cassman, N. M. Moody, Sr., L. B. Jenks, Ab. C. Jackson, Thos. Timmons, Sr., E. M. Clark, Herb Morris and S. M. Davidson.

Proctor—Geo. S. Taylor, John Bergin, L. Merrill, D. H. Sprecher, V. B. Cass, John P. Miller, H. H. Lenord and Joe B. Griffith.

With these popular gentlemen to manage affairs a success is abundantly assured, and it is said that Capt. Jenks has determined to make this an event to be remembered in the history of the Allerton House.

**St. Louis as a Horse Market.**

St. Louis has the name of being the leading horse market in the world, and the fact increases so rapidly as to make it appear that other centers are losing what trade they have had. Especially is this true respecting Texas horses. Buyers and sellers recognize this as the point of exchange. The wild Texas horse is a lineal descendant of the horses of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico, and the animals sent here show plenty of evidences of wild blood, though it is tempered and changed by much crossing. The horses come here wholly untamed. They are sold out by carloads and singly, and are also shipped from here to other points for sale at retail, telegraph orders being sent there whenever it becomes known that a train-load has arrived.

When they are sold singly the purchaser selects his animal, and a Mexican attendant, who is expert with the lasso, brings him to the ground, where he is saddled, bridled and ridden. In escaping the pursuer these horses have been known to perform wonderful feats of running and leaping. A little gray gelding one day was cornered near a gate fully six feet high, at the National Yards, and had no opportunity to run for the jump, but standing he leaped the gate, only knocking a splinter from one of the pickets with his hind foot. If he had failed he would have been impaled on the sharp pickets.

The business at the National Yards has gathered by natural drift about the feed-barn, the manager of which, Mr. Sam Wynn, afforded the reporter considerable information. From him it was learned that letters and telegrams come from all parts of the country giving orders for horses for various uses.

From Camden, N. J., there came one day a letter asking for a whole car-load, to include a black stallion for breeding, and the demand seems to be general and confined to no particular area of country. One of the most suggestive and interesting cues now going the rounds of the illustrated stock journals is the representation of a small-sized mare weighing 750 pounds, with a colt by her side of fine build and stylish form, weighing 1,100 pounds, and the largest 1,400 pounds. The horse trade, like the Western cattle business, has of late attracted the attention of capitalists. A number of wealthy gentlemen have organized a joint stock company, with a paid up capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of breeding on a large scale. The company has secured a range of fifteen by thirty miles in extent on the South Platte, Colorado, and have on the range 1,500 mares averaging 850 pounds, and a number of Percheron-Norman stallions are to be sent out this spring. A gentleman who investigated the subject writes: "I can buy ten vigorous young mares for \$400, or an imported one for \$5,000. If one-half of them mares equally prolific in eleven years she will have twenty descendants. The males will have sold for enough to cover expenses, leaving from ten cheap mares 105 grade mares as the profits in eleven years." The tough, hardy Western horse has been tested and found useful as a street-car and a street-car horse, and it has made a turf record as well. Gen. Phillips lowered

the colors of Parole in New York four years ago. Hippey Askey's Rebel, Ella Harper, Sam Harper, Socks and Joe Murray, the latter in particular, are, or have been, all famous.

**GENERAL MARKET.**  
**FLOUR**—Quiet but steady at quotations; sales light. X \$3.20, XX \$3.60, XXX \$4.25, family \$4.80, choice \$5.20.

**WHEAT**—Firm, both cash and future. Red winter No. 2 cash \$1.12, No. 3 cash \$1.08 1/2. CORN—Higher, both cash and future, including all descriptions of grades, but the market movement limited by small offering. We quote No. 2 mixed cash 51 1/2c, No. 2 white mixed cash 52c.

**OATS**—Weaker and dull; No. 2 cash 42c. HAY—Very little in on E. side and offerings light this side. Inquiry good at full rates for fancy timothy, but all descriptions slow and easier. Sales: E. trk-3 cars strictly prime timothy at \$12.50; 1 choice at \$14; this side—1 car choice prairie at \$9.75, 1 prime do at \$9.25, 2 cars common mixed at \$7.10, 1 good do at \$9.25, 1 choice do at \$11.10, 1 car stained at \$10.25, 1 prime timothy at \$12.50, 4 strictly prime timothy at \$13, 4 choice at \$14.40, 1 fancy at \$15.

**BUTTER**—Market firm and demand good for choice fresh dairy and creamery, with barely sufficient to meet the inquiry. No change in medium and low grades—dull and weaker. We quote: Creamery at 25c for choice and fancy; seconds at 23c to 27c. Choice to fancy dairy 23c to 25c; fair to good 15c to 20c; common 9c to 10c.

**CHEESE**—Steady. Prime to choice full stock 15c; choice port skims 8 1/2c to 9c; inferior 2c to 6c.

**EGGS**—Receipts 1,200 pks. Lower but quiet, at 15c.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Quiet; no change in prices; chickens—cocks \$3.50 to \$3.75; mixed \$4.40 to \$4.75; hens \$4.50 to \$4.75; spring chickens \$3.60, according to size; turkeys \$9.00 to \$10.00; ducks \$3.50 to \$4.00.

**GAME**—Quiet and nominal; ducks mallard \$2.50, teal \$1.50; frog legs \$1.25.

**POTATOES**—Quiet; little desirable stock offered and demand light. We quote: Early rose 35c to 40c, 55c to 60c, both peaches and peachblow 65c to 70c, burbank 85c, mixed 35c to 50c—damaged or very poor less and fancier. Sales: 20 bu early rose (slight sprouted) at 45c, 50 sks early rose on levee at 57 1/2c, 50 sks late rose at 55c, 36 sks russet at 60c.

**NEW POTATOES**—Lower and tending down, under increasing supplies. Early in morning some sold at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per bu but later \$6 was all obtainable—some offered at that to arrive.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Dull. We quote: Eating at \$7.75 per bu for home-grown Bermuda, \$3.25 for do. from manumond on orders; southern yams at \$1.25 per bu.

**ONIONS**—Prime dry and good size and reasonably free from sprouts scarce and firm at 75c to 80c; fair 50c to 60c; badly sprouted, damp, soft, etc., quiet at 20c to 40c. Demand light.

**CABBAGE**—Receipts liberal and demand fair, both on local and outside order account. Prices range from \$2.25 to \$3.50 for Louisiana, \$3.50 to \$4.75 per crate for Alabama. Sales: 17 crates La. at \$3.50, 16 heated do at \$3.85.

**GREEN PEAS**—Choice fresh early May in demand; marrowfat. La. Arkansas early May sold at \$1.25 per 1-3 bu box, Mississippi do at \$2.50 per bu and 25 per 1-3 bu box; Mobile marrowfat 75c to \$1 per 3 bu box.

**WHITE BEANS**—Dull and weak. Country at \$1.00 to \$1.25. Eastern (jobbing only)—screened medium \$2.00 to \$2.25, navy \$2.00 to \$2.25.

**APPLES**—Choice to fancy firm in small supply, fair demand and firm at \$4.00 to \$4.50; getting and other sound varieties at \$3.50 to \$4.00, small speckled and inferior \$2.50.

**CRANBERRIES**—Slow. Prime jobbing at \$12 to \$15 per bu. Soft and poor dull at lower figures.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Selling slowly, owing to the general inferior quality of offerings—supplies largely of scarlet from Arkansas, which variety sold lower and were quite dull. Choice Wilson scarce and wanted. Sales were (per 3-gal. case): Arkansas—scarlet (partly cold over from Saturday) at \$2 to \$4 for good, Crystal City and Crescent (part sandy and green) at \$4.25 to \$5—latter choice, and a case Wilson at \$9; Mississippi—Charleston and small Wilson at \$5, choice Wilson at \$7.50; Louisiana—sound ripe Wilson at \$4 per 3-gal. case, sandy and dirty do at \$3 per 3-gal. case.

**DRIED FRUIT**—Steady; in fair demand; offerings light. We quote: Apples at 6c for dark to 8 1/2c for prime and 7c for choice; peaches—mixed 6 1/2c, halves 6 1/2c to 7c—very poor and wormy less. Sliced apples worth 7 1/2c to 7c, and evaporated do at 12 1/2c to 14c. Sale rare late Saturday and small lots Monday at quotations.

**GROCERIES.**  
**COFFEE**—Rio common 8 1/2c to 9c; do good common 9 1/2c to 10c; do fair 9 1/2c to 10c; do prime to choice 10 1/2c to 11c; do strictly choice 11c to 12c; do fancy 12c to 13c; Costa Rica 13c; Laguayra 10 1/2c; Santos (light golden) 11c; Mexican 11 1/2c; Guatemala coffee 13 1/2c; old government Java 25c to 27c; Singapore Java 26c to 28c.

**REFINED SUGARS**—(Belcher's) Granulated 9 1/2c; powdered 9 1/2c; fine powdered 9 1/2c; standard A 9 1/2c; Missouri A 9 1/2c; extra C 8 1/2c; standard C 8 1/2c. New Orleans—Common 7c; fair 7 1/2c to 8c; strictly prime 7 1/2c; strictly choice 8 1/2c; clarified sugar, white, 8 1/2c to 9c; clarified sugar, yellow, 8 1/2c to 9c. Yellow refined—Fair 7 1/2c; prime 8 1/2c; choice 8 1/2c; fancy 8 1/2c.

**RICE**—Choice Carolina 7 1/2c; choice Louisiana 6 1/2c; prime 6 1/2c; Rangoon 5 1/2c.

**Wool, Hides, Etc.**  
**WOOL**—Offerings light in amount and still poor in quality—mainly of burry, loose, dead wool, etc.—yet all met quick sale at full quotations. Stock free from burry, and not too coarse, was in best demand and firmest. We quote: Tub-washed—Choice 35c to 36c, fair 32c to 33c, dingy and low 28c to 30c; unwashed—choice 25c to 26c, choice combing 24c to 25c, coarse do 20c to 22c, low 17c to 18c, light fine 22c to 23c, heavy fine 15c to 16c, black burry and cotton 5c to 10c 1/2 less. Unwashed—13 sks hard burry at 14c, 6 burry at 17 1/2c, do at 19 1/2c. 3 slightly do at 20c, 2 do at 22c, 22 sks Mo. medium (slightly burry) at 23 1/2c, 7 do (containing a light sprinkling of burry) only at 23 1/2c, 2 medium and combing mixed at 24 1/2c, 8 sks medium in lots at 25c.

**FATHERS**—Scarce and firm. Prime L. G. at 62c in large to 63c in small 85c; No. 2 and quality do at 50c to 55c; mixed at 10c to 35c; tare 3c to 10c per cent.

**HIDES**—Dry flint western 16c; dry flint western damaged 15c; dry flint pig and calf skips 13c; dry flint bulls or stags, 10c; dry salted 10c; dry salted, damaged, 9 1/2c; glue stock 5c; green salted 7 1/2c; green salted, damaged, 5c; green salted, branded, 6 1/2c; green salted, bulls or stags, 5 1/2c; part cured 7c; green, uncured, 6 1/2c.

**SHEEP PELTS**—Slow and easy. Green at 50c to 51 1/2c, dry do 55c, shearing 5c to 25c. Wool estimated at 25c 1/2 lb.

**DEER SKINS**—Slow. Prime dry at 50c; meaty and salted at 20c to 30c; antelope 15c; coyote 75c.

**Complimentary Notice.**  
The announcement appears in our advertising columns that the semi-annual catalogue of Oak Hall, Philadelphia, is ready for issue. This unique periodical has come to be an institution, and is eagerly sought for by thousands of people every season. A postal request to Messrs. Weeks & Ray, of Buffalo, N. Y., for illustrated catalogue and prices before they purchase.

All those who are in want of Farm Scales this season, should send to Messrs. Weeks & Ray, of Buffalo, N. Y., for illustrated catalogue and prices before they purchase.

**Our Spring style**  
**and price book**  
**tells how to order**  
**Clothing, Shirts or**  
**Furnishing Goods.**  
**A postal request**  
**will get it.**

**Wanamaker and Brown.**  
OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

**DRY GOODS**  
Will be sent, at St. Louis prices, to any person residing in the United States or Canada, by the—  
**WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO.,**  
GREAT CENTRAL STORE,  
Fronting on 8th, on Olive, and on Locust Streets,  
ST. LOUIS.

**PROVIDED.**  
1st. Order is plainly written.  
2nd. Name and Address given.  
3rd. O. Order or Bank Draft enclosed, 4th.